Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, November 20, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1381.

HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD.
BOMBAY, 19TH NOVEMBER 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Sundry Lots of Old Naval Stores, with Sundry Articles of Office Furniture and Desks, will be exposed to Sale on Tuesday next the 26th instant. To be viewed four days previous to the day of Sale, at the Naval Yard.

CONDITIONS.

Twenty per Cent of the purchase Money to be immediately paid down, and the Articles cleared away in three days, or resold at the risk of the Purchaser. The Sale will take place at ten o'Clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Commissioner,
EDW. TADMAN.

પાદશાહી મનવારનાં
નેવલ ઈમારડ
ખબર ઈમાંથી આપીયનેજે
કેટલાઇક લાટ જુનાં મનવારનાં
શામાંનનાં તથા મછવો (૧) મોટો
તથા બીજા મછવા તથા કેટલો
ઇકં ઓજાન આપરીશનો તેમજે
લખવાની ડેશકો તેમાવતા મંગ
ળવારને દીને તારીખ (૨૬) મી આ
ઇમઈનાનીઇ વેચાશે
ઇશરવે શામાંન દીન (૪) વેચેઆ
અગાઉ દેખાડશે નેવલ ઈમાર
ડ મજે
વેચવાની બોલી
ટકા (૨૦) તેજ વખતે લેશે અને
તેમાલ દીન (૩) ની મુદતમાં લઇ
ઇ નહીતો પાછો વેચાશે પેહે
લા બંદીદારને દેશાએ બપોર
ના કલાક (૧૦) ને અમલે વેચાવા
નું શરૂ કરશે
તારીખ (૨૦) મી નવમબર (૧૮૧૬
ઈડવરડ ટાડમેન
નેવલ ઈશટોર કીપર

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Commanding officer of His Majesty's 47th Regiment pursuant to the Articles of War, having directed the Major of that Regiment to take charge of the effects and property of the late assistant Surgeon JAMES TOUHILL, of the said Regiment, notice is hereby given to all persons having any demands on his Estate, to send in their accounts without delay to Major Molesworth, to the end, that after payment of interment, Regimental debts and quarters, the overplus may be disposed of according to the said Articles of War.

And all persons indebted to the Estate of the said Assistant Surgeon JAMES TOUHILL, are hereby called upon to pay the same into the hands of the said Major Molesworth.

By. order of the C. officer
J BURROWES
Camp Baroda, Lieut. and Adj. H. M. 47th Regt
10th November 1816.

Baxter and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
THE
PSALMS OF DAVID
In metre,
Allowed by the Authority,
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE KIRK OF
SCOTLAND,
And appointed for the use of
Congregations
and
FAMILIES.
Forbes Street, 19th Novem ber, 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
And will be ready for delivery on the 20th inst.

A FEW hogsheads of Hodgsons PALE ALE, imported per Ship MARY; and eight half pipes of Madeira Wine, four years in Calcutta, imported, per Brig Jane. Apply to DADABHOY SAPOORJEE at Mr. J. W. TASKER'S Office.

Bombay, 20th November 1816

To be Sold

BY AUCTION,
On Tuesday, the 26th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At the Apartment lately used as the Collector's Office in Medows Street,

A Large assortment of Books, plate and household Furniture belonging to W. T. MONEY, Esq. (who is gone to Europe.) At the same time will be sold, some very old and choice Madeira, Shiraz, Constantia, Mountain, Cape, and other Wines. The furniture &c. may be inspected from Friday morning the 22d instant, till the day of sale.

Bombay, 20th November 1816.

To be Sold

BY AUCTION
at
HORMAJEE BOMANJEE'S
COTTON SCREWS,
ON THURSDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The undermentioned Goods imported on the
SHIP HANNAH
VIZ.

Soda Water	per Dozen
Do. Powder	very fine
Lavender Water	very Good
Beer in Casks	very Good
Bottled Ale	per Dozen
A Quantity of Earthen ware	
Fish sauce	per Dozen
Capers	
Oyster Ketchup	
Mushroom Ketchup	
Walnut Ketchup	
Harveys Sauce	
Quins Sauce	
Sauce Royal for Beef Stakes	
An Artificial Horison Complete.	

Bombay 20th November, 1816.

A CARD.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the public, they have this morning opened for sale, a small assortment of double and single Barrelled Fowling pieces in cases, with every thing complete, from that respectable maker Nock.

Bombay, 20th November 1816.

A CARD.

Boyce; Kempt and Co.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a small consignment from Bengal ofvery elegant Silver Ware, amongst which are two superb Breakfast sets, each set containing a very elegant Tea pot with stand, Coffee do. patent Strainer, Milk pot, and Sugar do. Egg stand for 8 Cups complete, Toast Rack, Stewpan with salver, four Salt cellars, and four Muffiners.

B. K. & Co. have likewise the pleasure to add, that the Spare silver articles are Ladles & Spoons of all Kinds, Teapots fluted and plain with stands, Butter Knives, and Fish do. Table Forks & Dessert do &c. &c.

Bombay, 20th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Thursday next the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock will be put up at Public sale, a few casks of Pale ale on account of Messrs. Starky &. Co. of London, at the House belonging to the representatives of the late Pestonjee Bomanjee, next door to the Police Office.

Bombay, 20th November 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Copartnership of Messrs. BRUCE, BAZETT and Co. having expired, and Messrs. PATRICK CRAUFURD BRUCE, GEORGE SIMSON and JOHN CRAUFURD retiring from all Concerns of EAST INDIA AGENCY, the remaining Partners of the above named Firm RICHARD CAMPBELL BAZETT and DAVID COLVIN, have associated with themselves in the management of that Establishment JOHN FARQUHAR late of Calcutta, WILLIAM CRAWFOD late of the Honourable Company's Civil Service and JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON late of Bombay, by whom the business is continued under the Firm of BAZETT, FARQUHAR, CRAWFORD and Co.

No. 71, Old Broad Street London, 1st June 1816.

For Freight

TO
MUSCAT BUSHIRE & BAGDAD,
The New
BRIG
BONATELLI
Captain Edward Noaks,
WILL SAIL
ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST PROXIMO.

APPLICATION to be made at *Mr. Stephen John Cross's* Office, HUMMUM STREET.

Bombay, 20th Movember, 1816

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—November 17th, Brig Hope, Captain R. K. Tate, from Madras.—Ditto Brig Adventure, Captain John Benson, from Calcutta.—18th, Brig Bonaglia, Captain Edward Noaks, from Ditto.—Ditto, Brig Eglamance Captain C. E. Smith, from Ditto.—Ditto, November 15, the H. C's. Cruizer Thetis Lieut. C. J. Maynard, to the Persian Gulph.—Ditto, Armed Boat Cruizer, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy, to Cambay.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th [illegible] Carrigaline Church, county of Cork, the Hon. [illegible] Leger, only son of Viscount Doneraile, to [illegible] Charlotte Esther Bernard, second daughter of the Earl of Bandon.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER 1816.

We feel no ordinary degree of solicitude on the subject of the intended expedition against the Barbary states; and until we hear the effect, the knowledge of it produces on the feelings of the descendants of the Prophet, 'til we are made acquainted with the sentiments which Sultan Mahmoud entertains upon that head, our anxiety will not only continue but increase.

It would appear by the last accounts from England that the Barbary states have been, since the treaty with Lord Exmouth, waging a *murderous* war against *Christians*. We fear, moreover, that, in Europe, the banners of the Crescent are once more about to be waved in stern defiance of the powers of Christendom. In truth we should in no wise be surprized if the scymetars of Damascus were, even now, unsheathed, for fight, and glittering in the sun.

From Costanowitz, or Costainiza, to Constantinople, a long extent of country, the greatest excesses are reported to have been committed, in consequence of which numbers of troops were marching towards Dalmatia. Costainiza is situated, as we believe, on the east of the Unna, a river of Croatia, and forms a part of the small portion of that territory which is subject to the Turks.

If the expedition we have alluded to should have the effect of rousing, from a long night of slumber, the religious enthusiasm of the Moslems, and urge them on to the commission of enormities, we shall be unfeignedly sorry, since it will give Russia and Austria a plausible pretext for first entering, and then dividing their country

Were the Turks to remain acting, solely, on the defensive, we think this spoliation could not, for years, at least, take place, but if they come forward, on this occasion, in support of the *Faithful*, we know not how soon Constantinople may pass over to other Masters, leaving their fallen Emperor in the agony of his heart to exclaim.

"Jam venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus."

We are fully aware that it is not the policy either of England or of France, to permit the dismemberment of Turkey; but should affairs, unfortunately take the course we have suggested, England will, by her attack on Barbary, have offended beyond forgiveness, and be, from the very innermost recesses of the Seraglio, hated and dreaded. And France, governed as she is by a Catholic Bigot, will, scarsely, interpose, in favor of infidels, avowedly seeking to retaliate on true believers the insults and injuries they consider the followers of the Prophet to have received from "Christian dogs" upon the shores of Africa.

We sincerely hope that these our fears may prove altogether ideal, but they certainly are heightened by knowing that *Ali*, the warlike Pasha of Albania, has been of late, using his vast influence with the Ottoman government, to foment the disputes which have recently arisen between the Porte and Great Britain, relative to the possession, which the latter has obtained, of the seven Islands so much coveted by *Ali*. He will now have a fresh & powerful incitement, wherewith he may readily work on the prejudices of the *Father of the Faithful*. Under the reign of the Caliphs the long and narrow province of Africa wastermed the "sleeve of the robe" so little proportion did it bear to the other parts of the vast Arabian empire. It however did constitute a part of their dominions; and is at this period sufficiently tributary to the Grand Signior to make his interference on their behalf an imperious duty. Moreover the joys of Paradise which are prepared for the valiant martyrs of the faith are, as we may read, beyond description.

"The sword," says Mahomet, "is "the key of heaven and of hell: a drop "of blood shed in the cause of God, a "night spent in arms, is of more avail "than two months of fasting or prayer: "whosoever falls in battle, his sins are "forgiven: at the day of judgment his "wounds shall be resplendent as vermil-"lion and odoriferous as musk; and the "loss of his limbs shall be supplied by "the wings of angels and cherubims."

An interesting account of Mr. Cannings election at Liverpool will be found in our paper of to-day. The merchants of the town have been casting, for many a year

a longing eye towards India, and seem to be of opinion that there cannot be a better way of promoting their intercourse with this country than by chusing the President of the Board of Controul as one of their representatives.

Our Brother Editors at Calcutta have been of late discussing with no small degree of vehemence the point, whether a war between Persia and Russia was or not likely, soon, to take place; we should hope that the further progress of their paper war is the only evil which the Indian world has, in that respect, to dread.

English Extracts.

From the New York Evening Post of the 12th of May.

Extract of a letter from D. C. De Forest, Esq. a respectable American merchant, of Buenos Ayres, to his friend in this city :—My last respects to you was under date of the 3rd of November, since then the Buenos Ayres army in Peru has been entirely defeated; and although we have peace and quietness here, I am afraid that want of union will put off for years the desired independence of the country. Our physical force, as well our military means, are fully competent to the task of defeating all the attempts of Spain to subjugate the country; but we are unaccustomed to self-government, and possess but very partially indeed, the stubborn virtue, and determined patriotism of the North Americans. However, the country must and will be independent, notwithstanding all the follies of its inhabitants; they are rapidly increasing in numbers, and even by their defeats are learning the art of war."

Extracts from a letter from Paris.—M. Lainé has given orders to enforce the law enacted in the early part of Buonaparte's reign, which prohibits public Catholic processions in towns in which the Protestants possess consistorial churches, The object was to prevent all religious strife and fermentation. It is difficult to imagine that the Minister's intentions will be realized in the South.

Three remarkable names are effaced from the list of Grands Croix, in the Royal Almanack just published, of the present year—the Cardinal Fesch, Cambaceres and Fouché; the former, in all probability, as belonging to the family of Buonaparte; the two latter as regicides. It is remarkable that Fouché preserves his *Grand Croix* of the Austrian order of St. Stephens.

The Duchess of Parma, Maria Louisa, has anaccredited *Envoy* at Paris, although her *Duchy* is not recognized in the Royal Almanack.

As a proof of the flourishing state of the Slave Trade, on the authority of commercial letters just received from the Havannah, we are enabled to state that in the months of November and December last, upwards of fifty vessels cleared out from the island of Cuba for the coast of Africa, in search of cargoes of human flesh; and that since that period, on an average, six or seven more per month have gone to the same destination. Calculating 260 slaves pership, Cuba may therefore expect an annual inportation of 24000 slaves!!? It is a fair question to ask, whether all this enterprise can have originated in the heads and pockets of Spaniards?

On Wednesday week, the Comet, for New York, sailed from Hull, with upwards of 90 passengers, for that country; many of them small farmers of labourers in husbandry, who expect to better their condition by the removal. It is only a few years since many of our countrymen, who adopted a similar measure, found their mistake when too late, and such of them as could raise the passage money actually returned. We wish the above persons may not find themselves in a similar situation.

The number of hands out of employ in the once thriving town of Birmingham, is greater than ever was known.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has sent from Tunis, to the care of General Pino, two young lionesses, as a present for the Emperor of Austria. They are so young that three she goats have suckled them.

At Udina, in Friuli, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts, of vinegar, given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician of Padua got intelligence of this event, at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun set, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

[*The Liverpool Mercury.—June 14.*

The war in South America wears of late an aspect of added horror. The Spaniards and Patriots are fighting through an extent of country of more than a thousand leagues, with a degree of ferocity that would be incredible, were it not attested by eye-witnesses of undoubted veracity. The Revolution, which, in 1810, was confined within the limits of a few provinces, is now become general. The war will probably be long, but success, we sincerely hope and believe, will eventually rest with those who are struggling for that liberty so justly dear to man.

A celebrated jeweller had the honour, a few days ago, of an introduction to the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES, to shew a most beautiful and ingenious ornamental article of jewellery, which her Royal Highness greatly admired, but declined to purchase, thanking the artist for a view of the superb work. She added, in the most bewitching manner, "Indeed, Sir, I am too *poor* to purchase such a valuable article, and too *proud* to be indebted for it."—*Herald.*

The Princess CHARLOTTE, it is said, has adopted the wear of British printed muslins. Her example, if followed, will greatly benefit a very numerous class of artists, among whom are a large proportion of females.

[*The Examiner, June 9*

FRANCE.—The insurrection of peasants being crushed, the attention of the Court is now directed to ascertain the instigators, and to pay some attention to those restless spirits who have given so much disquiet by secretly fomenting dissatisfaction and disorder. Against how many of these charges will be brought home it is difficult to say, for they have been, perhaps, too politic to commit themselves on distant probabilities. Whether Fouche and Talleyrand are suspected to be of this number does not fully appear; but at least they are suspected of something, for letters from Paris speak of their final downfal being resolved upon. In this we shall certainly rejoice; for though we strongly object to the principles and many parts of the conduct of the Ultra Royalists, it is impossible for us to hope any thing beneficial from such characters as Talleyrand and Fouche. It is an insult to common-sense to ratik them among the friends of true liberty. They may have opposed the measures of the court; but that has been only to keep in some degree of favour with the old party, the Buonapartists; and to provide a safe retreat in case of change. They must feel uneasy under the present *regime*, but that is because it has brought back men who despise them as the upstarts of the revolution, and who have openly reproached them for their crimes That they do not hate tyranny in the abstract is sufficiently proved from their being the willing instruments of the tyrant Buonaparté, and they would give their full aid to the tyranny of the Bourbons, provided they were suffered to direct it. Their love of liberty is as little apparent as their hatred of tyranny. They may join *the liberales* of France to overturn the throne of Louis, or to change the succession; but would the minions of Buonaparté hesitate to deliver up freedom again into the hands of a military despotism? The utter termination of the public life of such men is a most desirable thing. Desirable, as it will teach an important lesson to mankind, that cunning and immorality, though they may secure temporary advantages, are always overtaken at last by their proper reward: and desirable as such men can command no confidence at home or abroad, and from their long habits are capable of originating nothing but mischief.

Those persons in France who are esteemed friends to liberty and a moderate monarchical government, are suspected of wishing the duke of Orleans upon the throne. We cannot wish them success in this project, even though a branch of the Bourbon family would thus be left in the sovereignty of France. Either the duke must acquire popularity, or even that change would not put an end to revolutions, and give quiet to France. But no king of France can make himself popular, in the present state of the public mind, but by treading in the steps of Buonaparté. He alone embodied the prejudices, ambition, military spirit, and bad principles of France, in himself, and was rather made what he was by the French than the instrument of forming their character. In that case there would be nothing to choose between a Duke of Orleans and a Buonaparté. His would be an usurped government, and, like all usurped governments, must fix itself upon popularity, by yielding to the impulse of the public mind: in that case it must be put down by Europe, and in any other it would be put down by the French themselves

This applies to any of the changes projected by the advocates of freedom in France, where those changes involve a change of government. The government of Louis, with all its faults, is demonstrably the best for France, in its present circumstances, and for Europe, in its present relations. We are ready enough to allow that it is far from a good government; but we do not see, that a people so deteriorated as the French can have a good one. The people oftener make governments, than governments the people. It may be granted, that persons are to be found in France, virtuous as patriots, enlightened as politicians, and who wish a constitution similar to our own; but the number is evidently very few: some of them were, doubtless, implicated in Buonaparté's recal and restoration; but it was the wildest dream that ever entered the brain of projectors, to suppose, as they did, that they could impose conditions upon him favourable to the liberty of the subject; or that, with an army devoted to his will, and enthusiastically admiring his military character, they could circumscribe him by statutes and constitutions. To give laws to the winds, and bind the waves in fetters, were a less extravagant conception. Should such persons succeed in overturning the present government, they would have the same tumultuous elements to govern though the demon of the storm should remain a prisoner; and by these elements all their paper systems, however well delineated, would be swept away. The unpopularity of the government of Louis, and the discontent of the army, are much more favourable circumstances to the final establishment of true freedom than any which a change of government could present them with. The proper office of such men is to be active, but to be active with moderation, and to forego the vain hope of amendment by sudden changes. In their plans, the present government ought to be considered inviolable, and their efforts be directed to support its rights; to bear with its excesses, and still to be cultivating those principles in the public mind, which by a slow but efficient operation, will enlighten, correct, and moralize the public mind; and by their constant re-action, at length, mould and fashion the government into a closer assimilation to the true rights and interests of the people. Any thing else would but present the dreary prospect of interminable revolutions, wars, and barbarism.

[*The Liverpool Courier,—June 5.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS JUNE 20.

THE PRINCE OF COBURG.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, it would be unnecessary fro him to detain the House long in what he had to offer, respecting the purchase which had been made of a residence for those illustrious persons. He apprehended there could be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of providing some country house for their accommodation. There were two modes by which that object might have been accomplished; either by allotting a sum of money for building a mansion, or by making the purchase of a suitable place. The latter had been adopted as the preferable mode of proceeding. He had to state to the House, that every precaution was taken for securimg a good bargain, An eminent surveyor was appointed to value the land, timber, &c. and another surveyor was sent down to value the house, building and other appurtenances attached to them. Upon their joint report, the basis of the negociation was laid; and it was but justice to add, that every part of the transaction was conducted with that spirit of openness and liberality which was known so peculiarly to belong to the present proprietor of the estate. There were 380 acres of land. The house, together with the buildings, &c. was valued at 19,000l. Now Clermont was known to be in a state of most perfect repair, and with every necessary accommodation belonging to it. The expence of building such a house at the present day, with ordinary materials, was stated by a person employed to make an exact estimate, to amount to upwards of 91,000l. It would be impossible he would venture to say, to fit up any one of the Royal Palaces, in a manner suitable for the accommodation of those Illustrious Personages, at a less expence than was to be given for Clermont. The purchase of it, therefore, might be regarded as a measure of strict economy; for from the moment the property passed into the hands of the Prince of Coburg and the Princess Charlotte, no further expence would be incurred by the public, while it continued in their possession. It had been further agreed to take all the furniture now in the house, and which was estimated at from 6 to 10,000l.—6,000l. however, was to be given, so that the whole amount of the purchase money, including the 15,000l. for the mansion, the 6,000l. for the furniture, and the 41,000l. for the land, &c. would be 66,000l. The next point he should mention was the mode of payment intended to be adopted, and how the settlement was to be arranged, so that it might revert to the Crown Estates after the decease of his Serene Highness, and that of his august Consort. The payment was to be made in five successive yearly instalments; 12,000l. being paid down at first. It was proposed that the sum should be paid out of the fund for the redemption of the Land Tax, which would be attended with no inconvenience; and so much of the landed property of the Crown should be sold as would replace what was drawn from that fund. The purchase would then belong to the Crown, under the same limitations and management as was attached to any other part of its estates; and it would, therefore, in point of fact, be fully granting during the lives of the parties, the use of an estate which would ultimately revert to the Crown. With regard to the settlement, it was to be secured to his Serence Highness the Prince of Coburg, and her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, during their joint lives, with the benefit of survivorship. In the event of the Prince of Coburg dying, and the Princess Charlotte coming afterwards to the throne of these realms, it was then to revert to the general mass of crown property; if, on the other hand, her Royal Highness should ascend the Throne before the decease of his Serene Highness, then it would not revert to the Crown, until the death of the latter took place. Having given those explanations and being prepared to afford any further information which might be required, he should conclude by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to rectify the purchase of the Clermont Estate, and for settling the same as a residence upon her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta &his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Coburg

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER seconded the motion.

Mr. BARING stated as a singular fact, though without at all meaning to say, that the price of 90,000l. which it was now proposed to be given was exorbitant, that the same estate was actually sold a great many years ago for 10,000l. What his Honourable Friend had stated to-night of the trifling produce of some of the Crown Lands afforded a proof of the waste that took place with respect to them, and he thought his Honorable Friend could not better employ his talents than by devising a plan for disposing of such parts of the Crown Lands, as were not available to the maintenance of the dignity of the Crown.

Mr. HUSKISSON replied, that the course recommended by his Honorable Friend was precisely that which had been pursuing for some years. He had never heard that Clermont had been sold for 10,000l.; but he knew that three or four years ago it had been put up for sale, and bought in at a sum exceeding that for which the present product was made.

Leave was then granted, and Mr. Huskisson brought in the Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June 21.*

Liverpool Election.

MEETING AT THE GOLDEN LION.

On Monday the friends of the Right Hon. George Canning assembled in the Large Room, Golden Lion, to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for securing his re-election as Member of Parliament for this Borough.

On the motion of Mr. Hollinshead, Mr. BOLTON was called to the Chair amid the plaudits of the meeting. He said they were all aware that Mr. Canning had vacated his seat, in consequence of having accepted office, and that, therefore, his re-election was necessary. He trusted his friends would come forward with the same zeal and unanimity which they manifested at the period of his election. Some legal expenses would be incurred; and therefore a subscription would be necessary. He would gladly contribute all in his power to secure Mr. Canning's re-election; for experience had proved that they could not return a more eligible representative. Mr. Canning would be in town on Wednesday, (this day,) & would remain at his (Mr. Bolton's) house where all who wished would have an opportunity of paying him their respects. A Committee would now be formed; after which they would adjourn to the King's Arms, to concert measures for guarding against any opposition that might be made, though he was satisfied none would succeed.

Mr. GLADSTONE then rose, and said, his friend Mr. Bolton had informed the meeting, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, conscious of his splendid talents, and the importance of his services to the country, had again called Mr. Canning to aid his Royal Highness's Councils. Mr. Canning was now, therefore, a Cabinet Minister, holding one of the first situations in the Government of this great Empire. It must be peculiarly flattering to the town of Liverpool, that its representative should be selected to occupy so important an office as that of President of the Board of Controul; to whom is entrusted the affairs of our gigantic empire in the East Indies. Other members of the Administration may be equally active; but there is none who is so much concerned in superintending the commerce and affairs of the East India Company. Liverpool was now beginning to participate extensively in the trade of the East; and she was deeply interested in its success. He could not, therefore, refrain from congratulating the meeting that Mr. Canning, as he confidently expected, would be again their representative in Parliament. In the discussions which took place in the House of Commons on the subject of the opening of the East India trade to the outports, and before he was Member for Liverpool, the town was eminently indebted to Mr. Canning's exertions. Since our participation in that trade, we had experienced some of the benefits derivable from it; it was shown its advantages every day; and he hoped they would live to see it become a most important branch of the commerce of Liverpool. Much opposition, however, had been experienced, and more must be expected, from the jealousy of the East India Company; they throw every obstacle in the way of private traders, and thereby endeavour to cramp the enterprising spirit of the outports. Was it not, therefore, of the first importance to Liverpool, that one of her Representatives, should be at the head of that Board, the business of which is to controul the affairs of that Company? Parliament, in its wisdom had opened to us a participation in that trade,—a participation equally demanded by justice and right;—and he was convinced Mr. Canning would, with great solicitude, both from duty and inclination watch over and protect our interests. He said, it was almost superfluous at that time to mention to the meeting the advantages which had accrued to Liverpool by having had Mr. Canning for one of its Representatives.—During the period that we had the honour of being represented by him, (for he (Mr. G.) did consider the town to be honoured by it,) the business of the town had never been better executed; and every individual application had met with the most courteous reception. And while he had been unavoidably absent, his place had been ably and satisfactorily filled by Mr. Huskisson. Such being the important services of Mr. Canning, he could not for a moment doubt that they would again return him to Parliament with the same unanimity of feeling as when he first presented himself to their suffrages. Mr. Canning would be in Liverpool on Wednesday, and would reside at Mr. Bolton's house. All that remained to be done was to form a Committee for the general management of the election. It was not known certainly whether there would be any serious opposition: but of this he was certain, that, if there be it will be unavailing.—But the proper method to preserve peace, was to be prepared for war. Opposition would only enhance the value of the victory; and strong, as they were, in public opinion, and the goodness of their cause, the road to ultimate victory and success was open before them. Every individual must be at his post. The arrangements of the last election have only to be resumed. Before and during the election let us maintain our former character. Let us be firm and invincible; but let us also be quiet and peaceable. Mr. G. then proposed the formation of a Committee.

The name of the Gentleman forming the Committee were then read after which they adjourned to the King's Arms, and the meeting was dissolved.

[*The Liverpool Courier,—June 5.*

We are desirous of giving as full an account as possible of the present contest for the representation of this great commercial town in Parliament, because we consider it to possess many of the characteristics of the real *Freedom of Election*. It is the unsupported struggle of the people against a placeman who has at his back a majority of the aristocracy of the [illegible]: the struggle of freemen against *free ale men*. The opposition which Mr. Canning has met with, was probably unexpected both by him and his party; and it has certainly exceeded our own hopes. The popular feeling was undoubtedly raised by the circumstances of the times' but it was scarcely to be imagined that in a town where *free-ale* had hitherto been so indispensible an ingredient in the canvass for any candidate, that so large a number of the labouring class would be found ready to act "unbribed and unbought," against a candidate, whose supporters seemed determined to float him up to parliament on a flood of ale. But as we shall have an opportunity in another part of our paper to express our sentiments upon this interesting topic, we shall now proceed to detail the occurrences without further preface.

Mr. Canning arrived on Wednesday the 5th instant, a little after one o'clock, at Mr. Bolton's house, in Duke street. A great concourse of people in the street, and a considerable number of gentlemen in the house, were awaiting his arrival. In a few minutes he appeared on the balcony of the front drawing room windows, and delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen,—My first duty and my first inclination, is to thank you for your past kindness—to thank you for the indulgence which I have received at your hands. And I do assure you, Gentlemen, that if there is any thing which I regret on the immediate occasion, which brings me at this moment before you, it is that I am [illegible] attending here for the double purpose of soliciting a new favour, as well as of acknowledging those which I have already experienced from you.

I had much rather that it should have happened that my first visit to my Constituents, after

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my return to England, should have been purely for the purpose of expressing my gratitude, and with no prospective object whatever. It was my intention to have paid that visit for that purpose; and I am not responsible for the circumstance which has added another duty to that which I intended to perform.

Gentlemen, amongst the motives of regret which belong to my late absence from England, I am happy to feel assured that I have not reckon any neglect of your interests, general or individual. It is indeed a satisfaction to me to know, that during my absence, in all that respects your interests, no want of me has been felt; and that, in addition to the zeal and activity of my worthy Colleague, there has been on the part of others of my friends, a constant and undeviating attention to all your concerns.

Gentlemen, if there are any of my constituents who think that they have, upon any other ground, cause of complaint against me, I may take it for granted that many hours will not elapse before I hear it; and when I hear it, you may rest assured that I shall be ready to answer it; I trust to their satisfaction.

Gentlemen, after thnaking you, it is my next duty as I have said, to solicit a renewal of your confidence, I trust I have not forfeited it by receiving a mark of the confidence of the Crown.

Gentlemen, I can truly and conscientiously declare to you, that that mark of the confidence of the Crown has come to me as much unsought, as it must, from obvious circumstances, have been unforeseen.

Of a life in Parliament now of more than twenty years duration, I have past more than half, and that of my own choice, out of office. I have other had occasion to justify my resignation or refusal than my acceptance of official situation. But, Gentlemen, as I have not given up or declined office, except for what I thought just and substantial reasons; so I do not think myself at liberty, as a public man, to decline it when my services are called for by my Sovereign, and when I think I can honourably afford them.

Gentlemen, I have but one word more to say at this our first meeting. I have accepted the office to which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to appoint me; but I have not yet performed the customary homage of kissing his Royal Highnesses hand on that acceptance.—With his Royal Highness's permission I am here among my Constituents, before I have stood in his presence.

Gentlemen, I have no difficulty in confessing, that I not only gratify my feelings, but court an advantage in the respect which I thus pay to the popular branch of the constitution. I come before you, chosen a servant of the Crown. May I not hope that you will send me back with that choice sanctioned by the people;

Gentlemen, I will now detain you no longer than while I repeat what I have already said, that without anticipating objections from any part of this great community, I shall no doubt have abundant opportunities in the course of the next few days, of hearing all objections which it is possible to devise against me; and you will give me credit, Gentlemen, I am sure, that I shall neither omit nor avoid any occasion of replying to them—*(Shouts of Applause.)*

The election commenced on Friday morning a little after nine o'clock, when the Right Honourable George Canning was proposed by John Bolton, Esq. seconded by H. B. Holinshead, Esq. At the same time Thomas Leyland, Esq. was proposed by the Rev. William Shepherd, who addressed the Mayor as follows:

"Mr. Mayor—When I was admitted a freeman of this borough, I took a solemn oath, the general tenor and purport of which was, that I would, to the best of my judgement and ability, promote the welfare of the good town of Liverpool. Sir, I conceive that I should ill discharge the obligation of that oath, did I not exert my utmost endeavours to prevent the return of Mr. Canning as one of our Representatives in Parliament.

And, Sir, in this declaration, I mean the Right Hon. Gentleman no personal disrespect whatever. His talents and acquirements are beyond any praise which I can bestow upon them; and it must be the case, that a gentleman; who by his own exertions, his secured to himself the friendship of so many individuals of the highest ranks in society, must be endowed with most inestimable and amiable qualifications. In what I have said, therefore, and what I may hereafter say, I beg it to be distinctly understood, that I allude to his political character and conduct, and to that alone.

Reflecting, Sir, on Mr. Canning's political conduct, and on his present particular situation, I cannot but esteem him a most improper person to represent this borough in Parliament; and this opinion I advance on the strongest constitutional grounds. For what are the chief duties of the representative of a populous borough such as Liverpool? They are to watch with a jealous eye the conduct of the servants of the Crown, and to establish strict guardianship over the public purse.

Now, Sir, is it not manifestly absurd to send one of the most efficient servants of the Crown to watch over his fellows?—And as to the guardianship of the public purse, a vigilant guardian indeed we shall find in Mr. Canning who has himself put his hand so deeply into that purse—who is himself a recorded pensioner, and who has contrived to quarter various members of his family on the public. In these circumstances, to return Mr. Canning as member for Liverpool, would be as wise a measure as to intrust a fox with the custody of your poultry, or to give the key of your wine cellar to the most tippling servant of your establishment.

Sir, I think Mr. Canning very unworthy to represent this Borough in Parliament, when I consider his conduct after the last election. After that event, he went "with all his blushing honours thick upon him" to the loyal town of Manchester, where he was quickly surrounded by all the opulence and talent of the place. The people of Manchester, Sir, gave Mr. Canning a public dinner. In the course of their festivities, however, they paid the Right Hon. Gentleman a very equivocal kind of a compliment. For after they had taken a view of him, and heard a specimen of his eloquence, they lefted up their hands in pious gratitude that they had nothing to do with sending Representatives to Parliament. In this congratulation Mr. Canning joined. "Unrepresented Manchester (said he) may be safe under the shade of represented Liverpool." He gave the same assurance to the town of Warrington, and of course to any unrepresented town on his way to the Metropolis. It short, Sir, there was not a part in the farce of representation, but the Right Hon. Gentleman, like Nic Bottom the weaver, was most eager and willing to perform it. Well, and what was the result of all this? Why, with all this weight of responsibility and representation huddled on his back, he sat a session or two, acting in a very equivocal manner, speaking one way, and voting another. At length, at a most critical turn of public affairs— he vanished—he disappeared—he retired to Lisbon.

Mr. Canning, Sir, was a rolling stone: but in him the old proverb was not verified, that a rolling stone gathers no moss. Mr. Canning, Sir, gathered £14,000 a year, And for what? For paying a compliment to a non-entity—to a Prince of Brazil, who was not then at Lisbon, nor was likely to come thither.

Sir, Mr. Canning's conduct on his re-appearance amongst us, does not mitigate my opinion of his unfitness to serve this borough in Parliament. Soon after the last election, he took occasion, very handsomely and properly, to declare, at the Mayor's table, that he did not consider himself as the representative of a party, but of the whole body of burgesses. Now he, since his arrival here, has published an address, in which he thanks his constituents for the indulgence they have shown him in permitting his absence at Lisbon. Now, Sir I know of no such indulgence having been granted by the burgesses at large. No such indulgence was, in fact, granted him, except by a junto, whose attempts to convert this into a close borough, render it, in my opinion, more particularly necessary to oppose the return of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

On these various accounts I am induced to nominate Thomas Leyland, Esq. a gentleman, with whom I certainly differ on some theoretical points, in politics; but who in the office of Chief Magistrate of this borough, lately evinced himself the zealous reformist, and the enemy of abuse; who's firmness will not allow him to desert any post to which his duty calls him, and whose fortune is so ample, and his prudence so well known, that there is not the slightest probability of his quartering either himself or his relatives on the public. As to Mr. Leyland's declining to stand a contest, that does not impeach my right to nominate, or that of the electors to choose him. Shakspeare says "some men are born to honours, others achieve honours, and others have honours thrust upon them:" and I have not the slightest doubt, that if the honour of representing Liverpool be thrust upon Mr. L. he will do his duty with spirit and integrity."

The nomination of Mr. Leyland was seconded by Col. Williams, who addressed the Mayor as follows:—

Mr. Mayor,—I propose to second the nomination of Mr. Leyland, because, in the first place, I agree in opinion with my worthy friend, Mr. Shepherd, that Mr. Canning is not a proper person to represent this Borough; nor do I think any officer of the Crown entitled to that election. A Cabinet Minister may be very useful and profitable to those influential men who subscribe their thousands and who threaten their tens of thousands, to carry him through; they may have their ways of indemnity themselves; and if it were not that the parties in question are "all honourable men," and one of them a Right Honourable man, our suspicion might be justified: I am myself jealous of power; I know its tendencies, and keep a vigilant eye upon it: it is possible, unless the parties were all honourable men, that communications might be made from the Cabinet highly serviceable to those influential men—but to the Burgesses at large, nothing can be more injurious than the very necessity which a servant of the Crown may be under, in the support of a particular system, to oppose the will, if not the interests, of a whole people. A very recent disadvantage is fresh in all our memories. In this very building when we met to put down the income tax, a universal expression of indignation was raised against this tyrannical imposition—never was any thing more unanimous or unequivocal when I proposed, that Mr. Huskisson, the Lieutenant of Mr. Canning, should be requested to support the prayer of our petition; but instead of acknowledging the right which the people undoubtedly have to a concession to their interests, or even to their will, when so clearly expressed, this substitute opposed that will, and voted for the continuance of the tax.

It is almost impossible to avoid connecting with this unfeeling conduct of the Ministry the fact of their having actually, at that moment, a recourse to the same amount which they were trying to wring from us, in a debt owing from Austria: when the Ministers were urged to demand 14 millions from Austria, acknowledged to be justly due, they pleaded the distress of the Austrian people, while the distresses of their own countrymen seemed to excite no commiseration.

Nothing, I say, can be more absurd or injurious than to choose a person connected with the Government to represent a free Borough, though it may be tolerated in a close or corrupt one, —for this reason I oppose the election of Mr. Canning.

I am induced to second the nomination of Mr. Leyland, because he has shown himself friendly to the principle of Reform—he has exhibited to the Freemen of this Borough a view of the state of their property—he has published their accounts, which thirty preceding Mayors had not done, and which has not been done since—he has shown his views with regard to public expenditure in that Borough, and judging by analogy, I think he is likely to keep a vigilant superintendance over the expenditure of the State. Another reason for supporting Mr. Leyland arises from his never seeming to have conducted himself with any view to the getting any place or post under the Government. A third reason for this support is, that he himself refuses to come forward in conformity to the usual practice.

I, sir, have a high idea of the purity of the system of representation, his conduct in this is, I think, perfectly constitutional, the Burgesses ought to seek for the man best qualified to manage their interests; they ought then to elect him, and he must serve as a matter of course; his reluctance, or at least indifference, of the issue, argues that he has no intention to make the House of Commons a stepping stone to his advancement, which seems, unhappily for this country, to be the practical view of it, but considering the representative system of purer origin & higher purposes, I hold it to be the source of every mischief.

Mr. Canning then addressed the Mayor nearly as follows:—

Mr. Mayor,—Another Candidate having been nominated, and a poll demanded, it is not my intention to impede your proceedings more then a few moments.

If the catechism of the Rev. Gentleman who addressed you first, and the vehemence of the Honourable Colonel who seconded him, had taken the shape of an enquiry on what grounds I stand here as a candidate; and why I have done certain things which they impute to me; and if they had declared that upon my satisfactorily answering their interrogatories they would consent to my re-election, I should have felt myself bound to give them at once, distinct and categorical answers. But a manifesto of accusation, followed by an act of hostility, has no claim to such attention; and none shall it receive from me in this place, and at this hour.

But let not the smile which I see gathering on the face of my reverend accuser, and communicating itself by sympathy to that of his gallant friend—let it not mature into a smile of triumph. I do assure the Rev. Gentleman that I am obliged to him for the part which he has taken; and have certainly nothing to find fault with in him as to the courtesy with which he has had the goodness to clothe his observations.

I have noted every word that has been said against me; I carry in my mind the whole indictment; and that indictment I will answer point by point, when I address myself after the poll, to those who have a right to hear my justification. I invite my two accusers to be present; and I assure them, on the faith of my responsibility and honour, that they shall be received among my friends with every personal respect and civility. To one point, and one point only, I will answer here.

The Rev. Gentleman refers to what he is good enough to describe as a laudable declaration on my part, at the close of the last election, when I declared myself to be the representative of the whole people of Liverpool. Now, I would appeal to every man who hears me—to all who are now on these hustings—to all who, from without, are looking with hostilely at me—whether, in any application which they had occasion to make to me, or in any which they have known to be made to me, as member for Liverpool, any one man has ever found reason to think from my manner of receiving such application, that I recollected to what party the applicant belonged. I would put the whole of my pretensions to support on that single issue; and if that were decided against me, I could acquiesce in your preference of this shadow of a name which the mover and seconder have opposed to me.

With the Rev. Gentleman I have had no intercourse; but with respect to the Hon. Colonel who has seconded him, he may I am sure, remember a correspondence which passed between us. And I appeal to him, whether, in the course of that correspondence he had to complain of any want of courtesy on my part.—*(The Colonel bowed)* And yet I can assure him, that whatever other jobs the worthy Colonel believes me to have had to do for others, I have not had any severer task imposed upon me, than that of reading his Letters on Parliamentary Reform."—*(Loud laughter.)*

At about half past ten, the number of Freemen who came forward to vote for Mr. Leyland, so much diminishing that they were counted out and polled two imperfect tallies, Mr. Shepherd addressed the Mayor in the following terms:—

"Mr. Mayor—It is well known to Mr. Canning, and to the generality of this assembly, that I reside at a distance from town, and of course have not many opportunities of knowing the exact state of public feeling amongst its inhabitants. —Yesterday a deputation of freemen waited on me, giving me an account of the disposition of the people to vote for Mr. Leyland which I do not find realized. I already see, that our cause is hopeless. In these circumstances I owe it in respect to you—in respect to this assembly, and permit me to add, in respect to the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, to withdrew from the contest. I confess, I am sorry, that the issue of that contest is the seating of the Right Hon. Gentleman, but I console myself, with the recollection, that whatever may be the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's line of politics, our representation will be adorned by his talents. Of course, Sir, I compromise no one's rights by thus withdrawing—but I pledge myself to this, that I shall take no further part in the present election, in any shape whatever."

Mr. Canning then, with visible emotion, bore an explicit testimony to the handsome conduct maintained by the Rev. Gentleman during the course of that morning's proceedings, and offered his hand to Mr. Shepherd—who, after wishing him health and prosperity, left the hustings, accompanied by Mr. Venables, who had been employed as counsel of the freemen.

After this, there was a pause of half an hour, in the course of which, the proclamation was once read—but immediately afterwards the poll was resumed, under the direction of Mr. Edward Rushton, and continued till half-past four o'clock on Friday evening, when the numbers were as follow:—

Mr. Canning	250
Mr. Leyland	159

After the close of the poll, Mr. Canning addressed the multitude before Mr. Bolton's door, in conformity to the expectation which he had held out in the morning, in nearly the following words:—

Gentlemen.—Of all the contested elections in which you have been called to bear a part, and certainly of all those of which I ever heard, the circumstances of the present are the most extraordinary. A battle without an antagonist; and a surrender without a cessation of hostilities. *(Applause.)*

Gentlemen, in most struggles, it has been sufficient for him who came into the field, that he had nobody to oppose him. But this has not been my fortune on the present occasion.

Our first victory, has been for want of a combatant:—our next has been over the unacknowledged representative of the combatant whom our adversaries could not bring forward. And, having defeated the representative, who would not fight, we have now to fight the self-constituted substitutes, who have thrust themselves in the place which he becomingly abandoned. *(Applause.)*

Gentlemen, in this fruitless and unnecessary contest, we have however, obtained a victory that might put to flight the most substantial antagonist. I am assured, that the majority which we possess on this day is unexampled for a first day's poll in any contest for Liverpool.—*(Applause.*—We have polled, Gentleman, 250:—there have polled for my antagonist—I beg pardon—I should rather say, in spite of my antagonist, 159; the result is a majority of 91 in our favour.—*(Applause.)*

Of the Gentleman whose name is thus unwarrantably brough forward against his own desire, I

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beg not to be understood as meaning to speak with the slightest disrespect. Of the Gentleman who constituted himself the representative of the nonjuring Candidate, I mean Mr. Shepherd, I have to say, that his conduct appears to me to have been, in all that I have seen of it, not only exempt from blame, but entitled to the praise of fairness, honour, and liberality. But who they are, that, after the abjuration of the principle, and after the abdication of the substitute, have put themselves in array against the declared sense of all parties, to vex and harass the population of this great town, and who hazard thus, for no object and to no end, all the results which may arise from the fermentation which they have excited, it behoves me not to conjecture; not will I characterize their Proceedings with the epithet that I think they deserve.—(*Applause*)

Gentleman, I told you on our first meeting, that I should no doubt be catechised sufficiently when I met my antagonists face to face. That meeting has taken place this day; and I informed the Gentlemen, who, in moving and seconding this fruitless nomination, though proper to arraign my public conduct, that if they would do me the honour to accompany me home this evening, they should have whatever advantage they might fancy they derive from hearing my answers to all that they had alleged against me—(*Applause.*)

I do not blame them, Gentlemen, if they have not availed themselves of my offer; they must consider the contest at an end: I am perfectly satisfied that their attacks were not directed against me with any personal hostility; but were only intended to influence your suffrages.—(*Applause*)

Gentlemen, if there were any truth—(truth, I mean, in argument,)—in the grounds which were stated, for inducing you to reject me on the present occasion, I will venture to say, that the admission of them would tend to a complete change in the Constitution.

Gentlemen, it was contended, that any man holding office, especially high and responsible office, was unfit, for that very reason, to become the Representative of the people.—(*Cries of No! No!*)—I state the argument, Gentlemen, only for the purpose of answering it, of expressing, though in much feebler language, the just and emphatic refutation which it has received in your unanimous denial.—(*Applause.*)

Gentlemen, if there be truth in this doctrine of our adversaries, I have read the Coustitution wrong. For I have always thought, that it was one great practical security for the continuance of that freedom which we happily enjoy, and of which we should enjoy the name only, if it were not embodied in the Constitution of the country—I have considered it always, I say, as one great security, that, though there be no written law which circumscribes the choice of the Crown in the selection of its ministers, yet that, since England has been what it is, the Sovereign has always looked for his ministers among the members of the two Houses of Parliament—(*Applause.*)

Is it possible, Gentlemen, that persons of so acute understanding as those who were arrayed against me to day, should not see, that if a minister ought not to be a representative—a representative, I mean of a great community—the converse would be equally true, that the Crown ought not to choose at member of Parliament for its minister? And what, Gentlemen, would be the consequence? That the House of Lords, the hereditary councillors of the Crown, and hereditary representatives of the great mass of the property of the kingdom;—that the House of Commons, containing a selection through various channels, and for various qualifications, of all that is most distinguished in talents, in property, and consideration, among the Commons of the country;—and that these two bodies of men,—necessarily, from their constitution, the flower of the kingdom,—should be absolutely excluded from the management of the affairs of the state, and that the Crown should be driven to look for its servants, from among those who, could not obtain, or among those who had declined, the representation of the people—(*Laughter, and shouts of applause.*)

"I take it for granted, Gentlemen, that I do no injustice to the argument of my adversaries, when I assume that it is meant to exclude members of the House of Peers, equally with those of the other House of Parliament, from office, If, indeed, they intend a distinction between the two Houses, and would confine the great offices of state to Peers, pleasant candidates, to be sure, they are for popular favour, and nice adjusters of the balance of the Constitution!—(*Applause.*)

"But there is another view which these Gentlemen take of office, as if it were something in itself dishonourable, something which did not imply or convey distinction, but absolute degradation and contamination. When they have said that a man holds office—or, still more, when straining their faculties for ridicule and invective to the utmost pitch, insinuate that he seeks it—they think that they have said all. The blow is struck—the work is done.—Be it so. But let us see how far these Gentlemen are consistent in their revilement of office. Is their no occasion on which they speak of it in another strain, and represent it in another light? can they be the same persons whom you may have heard on former occasions, declaiming against those laws by which a proportion of our fellow subjects are excluded from office? They think, and though I differ from many of you, gentlemen, in this opinion, I think with them, that these disqualifications should be removed; I have done my best to procure the removal of them. In this I am consistent. I think ineligibility to office a grievance, because I think office an honourable occupation. But what is the creed of our adversaries? They ought, in consistency, to consider such intelligibility as a priviledge, rather than a privation. Is it tyranny to save from the danger of being degraded? Is it any thing but a wise and salutary restraint, to fence him round against the chance of contamination?—(*Applause.*)

"But Gentlemen, I rest my appeal to you both upon the theory and practice of the Constitution.—I do not come before you an apologist for having accepted office. When tendered to me on the part of my sovereign, it was my duty to accept; unless I could assign sufficient public reasons for declining it, or felt, in my own mind insuperable difficulties in acceptance. The Country has, I Conceive, a claim on the services of every man according to the measure of his abilities. Of that measure he is not himself the proper judge—and the call of the sovereign is paramount where there is no justifiable motive for a refusal.—*Applause.*

"Gentlemen, whatever difficulties I may have felt on former occasions, when (for instance) at our first meeting, I told you that I had twice declined office in the course of that year—public reasons I have none for declining office now, and motives of personal feeling if then I had any, have long been wholly at an end.—(*Loud and continued shouts of Applause.*

"Gentlemen, the next material charge against me—and it behoves me to meet it fairly—is on the score of my absence from you, for the last eighteen months, and the situation which I held during a part of that interval at Lisbon.

"With respect to the cause of my departure, and of my solicitations to my friends here to accept my resignation and supply my place, if they could not consistently with the interests of the town indulge me in a temporary absence, you are all apprized of the facts, and I have to thank you all for your indulgence. I know, Gentlemen, that you believe me when I say, upon my honour, that my departure from England originated not in the slightest degree in any view to the appointment which, indeed, was incidentally cast upon me after my private arrangements had been made. The moment that I learnt the Prince Regent of Portugal's determination not to return last year to his European dominions, I resigned. It is false, Gentlemen, as I am told is asserted, that I continued in public capacity, to the period of my leaving Lisbon. Of the seventeen months, or there abouts, which I passed in Portugal, the last six months I was as private an individual as any among you, and it was no fault of mine that I was no sooner superseded—it was in the month of April, last year, that I sent in my resignation.—(*Applause.*)—I remained there according to my original intention, connected with no public character discharging no public duty—& receiving, in consequence, no public pay.—(*Loud applause.*)—Nor can I imagine how the mistake (if mistake be the true name) could have arisen as to my continuing ina public character, unless it were, that, being settled in Lisbon, I did continue, long after the expiration of my public character, to receive such of my countrymen as happened to come recommended to me, with such civility as the means of a private individual could allow.—(*Loud applause.*)

"Gentlemen, I am not aware that there have been any other objections urged against me which are not comprised under one or other of these two heads;—the question of office, as it is now held by me; and the questions of the office which I held at Lisbon.

"The question which you have to decide is—whether you will now countenance a doctrine, hitherto unknown to the constitution of this country—the doctrine, that a man cannot serve at once the people and the crown. We have always had (meaning by *we* those who hold the principles which first brought you and me together)—*we* have always held, that the crown, firmly up held and in the exercise of inlegitimate, but restricted power, is the best safe guard for the liberties of the people; and that the lawful rights and just freedom of the people are the best foundations of the stability of the throne.—(*Bursts of Applause.*)

Whenever the opinions which have been brought forward to day shall be adopted as the rule of your conduct, undoubtedly, you and I must part. I need not say how much it is wish to perpetuate our connexion; I trust it may co-exist with the devotion of services, whenever they are thought useful, to my country.—(*Applause.*)

"Gentlemen, I have detained you longer that it was fitting to do—(*Cries of No! No!*)—I have now only to solicit the continuance of your zeal in our unexampled struggle;—struggle with an invisible phanthom. Let us see whether, before the Sabbath, this phantom will not be laid.—(*Applause.*)

A very full account of the proceedings during this Election will be in our next number.

[*Liverpool Mercury*,—*June* 14.

Wednesday June 5.

MARY GIBBERSON *v.* E. L. CHARLTON ESQ.

This action was to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, that the defendant was not unknown in Westminster-hall, his name having formerly appeared to the transaction not very dissimilar to the present: he had an ample fortune, residing principally upon his estate at Ludford, near Ludlow, and having filled the office of High Sheriff for Worcester. The plaintiff lost her husband only a few months before the still more afflicting calamity which had given rise to the action. She resided at Brompton, where she and her husband had carried on trade for upwards of 20 years, and was assisted in the business and the household duties by a son, a lad, and three daughters, Mary, Hannah, & Charlotte, the first about 20, the second about 16, and the last not more than 15 years old. The Jury would scarcely believe, that the two last had become the victims of the seductive arts of the defendant and his friend Captain Seymour, of the guards: these two gentlemen had united their exertions in the most cold-blooded, and deliberate and persevering attempts to gratify unbridled licentiousness; language was unequal to the expression of the baseness of the design, the cruelty of the execution, and the misery that had resulted from it. The two younger daughters of the plaintiff, Hannah and Charlotte, had been walking in Hyde-park when they were accosted by the defendant and Captain Seymour, who in vain endeavoured to learn where they lived; the gentlemen consequently followed them home, watched every opportunity of speaking to the young females in the absence of their mother, their elder sister, or other advisers, writing the most passionate and pressing letters, professing that eternity of attachment, which lasts only to the moment of gratification, and making those most flattering promises which are intended only to delude and betray. Having at length succeeded in overcoming the scruples of Miss Hannah Gibberson (for it was to her that the defendant paid his assiduous addresses, while Captain Seymour devoted himself to Charlotte), he prevailed upon her to quit her home, that she might proceed with him to Bath; and her sister consented to the same imprudent step with her admirer. In pursuance of the plot of these gentlemen, however, they did not find it convenient to leave London on the day of the elopement, but promised until the next to lodge the young ladies at the house of a friend. The Jury would not be astonished to hear, that that house was the bagnio, called the Key, in Chandos-street, where the guilty design of the defendant was perpetrated. Within a day or two afterwards, Mr. Charlton excused himself on the ground of pressing business, which called him immediately into Worcestershire; and he and Capt. Seymour, putting these two injured and unprotected females into a lodging in Seymour-place, there abandoned them; making them answerable to the woman of the house, where they were literally confined for some months, being unable to pay for the accommodation afforded. The Learned Counsel then read some of the correspondence of the defendant. The first was a letter dated a few days before the defendant accomplished his purpose. It was in these terms:—

"*Friday morning, four o'clock.*

"MY DEAR HANNAH,—How disappointed I was at your not coming to the play—such a note, too, beginning, Sir;—"so cold, if you had been writing to your tradesman for a pair of shoes, it could not have been less affectionate. I was sadly grieved not to see you yesterday or to-day, when Charlotte came: was this kind? Indeed, indeed, you are too cruel. I would have gone a thousand miles to meet you, but you could not stir as many inches to gratify me. If you do not come to-morrow, I shall be half distracted, *and I shall not mind what I do*: I shall come to Queen-street, be the consequence what it will. Pray, pray, come to-morrow, and meet me at four or half-past four, where we met on Tuesday: I stay in town but to see you. You may suppose this sudden attachment of mine is scarcely to be depended upon, having seen you for so short a time: but I know not how it is, but I am as much in love as if I had known you ten times as long. If you are fond of poetry, read the following lines, which will perhaps account for it:—

"The passion which, by slow degrees
Is nurst into a flame,
Is habit, friendship, what you please,
But *love* is not its name.

For love, to be completely true,
In death at sight should deal,
Should be the first one ever knew;
In short, the one I feel.

To write, to see, and to converse,
By turns to play the fool,
Is to send passion out to nurse,
And put one's heart to school."

This billet was written on the 1st of January. On the 9th of that month the seduction was effected; and the defendant having left town, his tone soon changed, as the next letter would witness: it was directed to Mrs. Hamilton, Seymour-place, the name which he advised Miss Gibberson to assume. It was dated from his estate at Ludford, 20th January:—

"MY DEAREST HANNAH,—I am grieved to say that the most provoking business will detain me in the country some time longer, nevertheless I hope to be in town in a fortnight or three weeks. My dearest love, you do not know how sorry I am to have ever taken you away from home. Mary (her eldest sister,) I trust, you have seen, and that she has persuaded you to return: if she has not been able to do that, let me add my humble endeavours. You know not the miseries that await you! but if you are determined to stay away, I will do every thing in my power to lighten them; but think, my dear love. if I was to go abroad, where would you find a friend? do any thing rather than follow the hated life of a woman of the town. Let me hear from you in a day or two, and direct to me at the Hop-pole at Worcester. At present I have not time to say half I could wish; only that you may be as happy as I wish you is the sincere wish of your true friend,

"Give my love to Charlotte; she is wild, and may despise my doctrine, but she may live to repent it."

Again, nine days afterwards, the defendant wrote as follows:

"MY DEAREST HANNAH,—Again I am prevented coming to London, and I will now fairly state to you the reason. I came down in hopes of getting my rents paid, which my steward wrote to say were very deficient I am sorry to say I have been very unsuccessful, and cannot get any money, and I shall not be able to come till I do; therefore you will not take unkindly what I am going to say: the truth is, you must tiflingly blame yourself for not coming down here when you were asked. Glad I am of it now, as I could not have supported you; *but the only way I can recommend to you, is to go and live with some gentleman whom you love nearly as well as me.* Pretty and beautiful as you are, no doubt you have had plenty of offers. I cannot afford to keep you at present; I love you, however as much as ever, and the instant I can come to town, which I hope will be soon, I will call and see you, and will keep you. Still, however, I hope you will go home. Do not direct here for a day or two, as I am going into Yorkshire. Your affectionate E. C."

A fourth letter, in reply to one written by the plaintiff's daughter, was in these terms:—

"MY DEAREST HANNAH,—Indeed, indeed, your letter is very unkind, and more severe than I deserve. In reply I have to state, that I knew my presence was necessary at Ludlow before I saw you, but I had no idea that my affairs would turn out so. I do not blame you for not coming with me, for I believe it was to oblige your sister, to whom your company would be very satisfactory. I know of but two ways for you to pursue: either returning home, or living with some other person till I can afford to keep you. It seems perhaps not much like affection in me in proposing such an alternative as the latter, but what is to be done? I have not the means to support you, & you will not return home. It was for your good, for your very existence, I recommended, that you should bestow your affections upon another. I can only say, when I can afford to come to London and protect you, I would prefer you to all the world; but I sadly fear, that that will be some time first. You know not how miserable you letter has made me, &c. Write a letter to me, my dearest love, in a different and more consoling styles and with her wishes to all, believe me always your's. E. L. C."

The Learned Counsel made many severe remarks upon the contents of these letters, and particularly those parts which recommended, in such coarse terms, that Miss Gibberson should throw herself into the arms of some other man. He left the case to the Jury to decide upon the question of damages.

Thomas Coleraine, steward to the defendant, with obvious reluctance proved the hand-writing of his master to the letters above given.

Mrs. Mary Cooke knew the plaintiff, her three daughters, and one son: it appeared to her to be a well-regulated family. The husband of the plaintiff before his death carried on the business of a tailor.

Miss Hannah Gibberson said, she had completed her 17th year last July, and her sister Charlotte was a year younger; last Christmas-day was the first time she saw the defendant: she was walking with her sister Charlotte in Hyde-park, when the defendant and Capt. Seymour came up and asked where they lived: the witness refused to tell, and the defendant and his friend followed them home. To prevent his coming next day, the witness and her sister promised to meet them in Bond-street; but the weather being wet, the defendant came to the house of the plaintiff; the servant told the plaintiff they were out. The next time she saw the defendant was in St. James'street; the witness's sisters were with her: the defendant stopped Charlotte, and afterwards met them again in Bond-street; and as they were going to tea in Berkeley-street, he said he would escort them. The witness appointed to meet him at 10 at night, when they came a way, and he walked home with them—sometimes he walked with the witness alone. He told her he was leaving London for Worcestershire, asked her to go with him, and promised he would take care of her for life: he added, that he had never seen a girl he liked better, at the same time disclosing his name and address at Ludford. The witness refused, but the defendant again pressed his proposal, saying, that the witness should never want a shilling as long as he had one, and that after his death, he would provide for her. This passed on the Monday; and on the Wednesday, the witness, walking with her sister Charlotte in Burlington-gardens, met the defendant again with Mr. Seymour, whom they had known six weeks before. The defendant again entreated the witness to leave her home, promising her every protection. Capt. Seymour obtained tickets for the play in their way home, which Charlotte accepted, but the witness rejected. On Wednesday night, the witness sent back the tickets to No. 51, Curzon-street, and on Friday morning the first letter was received; in consequence of which, the witness met the defendant the next day in Burlington gardens, having made some excuse to her mother: Charlotte went with her. The defendant and Mr. Seymour were both there, and the witness promised to meet him on Sunday in the Park; and they met accordingly. The defendant asked the witness to proceed with him to Bath, as Seymour, who was there, had persuaded Charlotte to go there with him: both the gentlemen promised to take care of the witness and Charlotte as long as they lived. The witness appointed to meet next day in Burlington-gardens; but being wet, they could not go. The defendant, in consequence, wrote another letter requesting the witness to leave her home with Charlotte the following day; they did so between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and met the defendant and Seymour in Burlington-gardens. After some persuasion, they both consented to go to Bath with the defendant and Seymour, but for that night it was agreed, they were to sleep at the house of a friend. They accordingly walked to a house of ill fame in Chandos-street, and the witness there wrote a note to her sister, to inform her, that they were many miles distant with two gentlemen. Seymour went away to dine out, and the witness, her sister Charlotte, and Charlton, dined together at the Key about nine at night: Seymour returned at about eleven o'clock, they afterwards retired to bed in separate apartments, the witness with Charlton, and Charlotte with Seymour. Next morning they met at breakfast: the two gentlemen went out, & did not return until the evening: the defendant and Mr. Seymour, who was in the guards, excused themselves from leaving town for Bath, as the latter could not obtain leave from the Duke of York to be absent from duty. It was then finally arranged, that the witness and her sister should live together in Seymour-place with the Captain, while Charlton went out of town, promising to return in a week or ten days. The witness wrote to Mr. Charlton, and in consequences, received the two letters, read by the Attorney-General, which, by consent, were directed to Mrs. Hamilton, the name the witness was to assume. They remained in the lodgings three or four months, but Mr. Seymour continued his visits to Charlotte only for three weeks. Charlton gave the witness 10*l.* the first evening at the Key, and 5*l.* more the next morning, both sums to buy linen for the journey to Bath; and 10*l.* were sent when they were in Seymour-place. At the end of three or four months, the witness and her sister returned to their mother, who was obliged to pay 17*l.* to the woman of the house where they had lodged.

To questions from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, she said, that she had no reason to believe that the Key, in Chandos-street was a house of ill-fame before she went out with her sister to buy linen for the journey to Bath. They only saw one man there, and no beds were ordered; they were shown into a sitting-room, and she thought that the brothel was a family hotel.

Mr. TOPPING addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant, pressing particularly the facility with which he had gained the favour of the lady.

After a short charge from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500*l.*

[*The Examiner*,—*June* 9.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,
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